

Indian War.

It is a sad fact that our American neighbors have a kind of passion for getting themselves into trouble with the aborigines of the country. At one time we hear of an Indian war in Minnesota, ending in mutual slaughter both of whites and natives; at another time word comes from Kansas that the natives have taken to the war-path and scalped every pale-face they could lay hands on; next the war-whoop is heard in Arizona, where the Indians are attacking the whites; and again across the border from Oregon, where the whites have managed to provoke a war with an Indian tribe known as the Modocs, with whom, on the 17th instant, United States troops and volunteers to the number of 400 men, after a fight which lasted from early in the morning until dark, and resulted in a complete victory for the "untamed savages," and the killing and wounding of forty of the troops, including some two or three commissioned officers. Accounts describe it as "a hard fought battle," and after the troops had made several abortive attempts to charge the enemy's position, soon time in the face of showers of bullets from the unseen enemy, "the troops were compelled to retire to their camps, the movement resulting in nothing more than a forced reconnaissance of the enemy's position." Reports are very conflicting as to the causes which have led to this most unfortunate condition of affairs—for unfortunate it certainly is, as regards both whites and natives. According to the Oregon accounts, as they appear in the journals of that State, those Modoc Indians are a band of desperadoes, a terror to all the settlers within a radius of twenty five or thirty miles of the locality of their camp, an organized band of thieves and plunderers, whom it is the duty of the Government to place within a reservation, and there be kept in subjection by the proper authorities. Under the circumstances as they now exist, it is not at all probable that the Modocs will represent the Modoc country as a whole in the matter, and that they will enter heart and soul upon a war of extermination against their red-skinned enemies. That they are so much to blame in the course they have pursued, is at least an open question. From all we can gather, the facts of the case are about these: The Modoc tribe of Indians, or rather a portion of the tribe numbering about one hundred warriors, had their home on the bank of a stream called Lost River, where they and their ancestors have probably lived for ages. If that tribe did not cluster around their rude cabin homes, they would scarcely be human in their feelings and affections. That their hearts were rightly attuned in this respect, they have pretty forcibly demonstrated. The location of the tribe was well chosen, and embraced a piece of country so admirably adapted for agricultural uses as to arouse the curiosity of white settlers in that part of the country, who set themselves to work to accomplish the removal of the Modocs from their ancient inheritance to a reservation elsewhere provided for them. Hence the charges brought against them of various acts of lawlessness, which served as a pretext for their removal to a government reservation. When they refused to obey it, and to enforce that order 400 armed men, under command of a United States General, were dispatched to the Modoc country, and met with a much warmer reception than they had anticipated. The *Alta California* thus alludes to this affair: "The Oregon Legislature may as well prepare for a presentation of recently bills, for they are as sure to be presented as the sun in the sky, and as sure to be passed as the sun in the sky. It is the old story, civilized want of principle, and Indian want of the means of living; the land-stealing propensity and habit of our own race, and the anger and thirst for retaliation on the part of the savage. Why cannot the Federal government make bold of this particular case, and set it upon a principle at once honorable to our civilization, and satisfactory to the Indians? They have been driven from their lands, their homes where they had lived, they and their ancestors, for centuries. And since the advent of the whites, in peace with them. Is there any good and sufficient reason why they should have been forced from this to that, happy home, upon a desolate and starving reservation, and then cheated and starved, and defrauded of the supplies furnished by our Government? Yet this is what was done, and this is the case. It is the fearful preparation to which a few dozen Indians willing to live in peace, are now being driven. There is no need of their war, no necessity for them, except in our own mistreatment of the Indians." It is but seldom we see an American journal speak thus openly and candidly of the "poor Indians." That they have been shamefully mistreated, and that the whites, in the end, and the result has been murder and bloodshed, the Indian invariably coming out largely the loser. Why is it that all this war and bloodshed takes place in the Indian territory, and not on the white side of the line? It is not because they are by nature any more docile and tractable than American Indians. The fact lies in the difference of policy pursued toward the

Indians by the two Governments—rather in the administration of that policy. On the one side treaties are scrupulously observed and the Indians dealt by; on the other the obligations are trampled under foot and the Indians—stimulated by unscrupulous sharpers in government employ. Three constantly recurring Indian wars are much to be regretted, and the more so because in nine cases out of every ten the whites are more at fault than the Indians.

A. G. Goss, Merchant Tailor, has removed his place of business to the store adjoining the Colonial Hotel, Government street, four doors from Yates street, where he is prepared to sell, at reduced rates, Custom Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods. Also, Garments made to order, according to the latest styles.

Hourly Goods.—The attention of intending purchasers is directed to the large stock of new goods just received by A. B. Gray, Government street. His stock is now replete with a choice and varied assortment of all descriptions of dry goods, together with a great variety of fancy small wares suitable for holiday gifts.

New Advertisements.

Missionary Meeting.
THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING, in connection with the Wesleyan Conference, held Thursday evening the 20th inst., commencing at half past seven o'clock.

Court of Revision.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Court of Revision will hold its FIRST SITTING on Monday the 29th day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the City Council Chambers, 29th street, when the Municipal Assessment Roll for 1873-4 may be inspected.

By Order, W. T. LEIGH, Clerk of the Court.

City of Victoria, B. C.

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at the City Clerk's Office, Broad street, until the 3rd day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the following works, viz.:
Laying down a new Side Walk fronting Lot No. 212 abutting on Main street.

ALSO
For a new side walk fronting 1/2 of Lot No. 3 abutting on View street.

ALSO
For raising thoroughly repairing the side walk fronting Lot No. 200 abutting on Pandora street.

Particulars can be ascertained at the City Clerk's Office, Broad street, 29th January, 1873. j20

French Benevolent Society

Founded in Victoria, B. C., Feb. 24, 1860

THE POSITION OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY

at the end of 1872 as compared with 1871 is as follows:

1872.

Houses and Gardens \$7,750 25

Land 500 00

Furniture 875 00

Cash 6 25

1873.

Houses and Gardens \$4,000 00

Land 500 00

Furniture 875 00

Cash 125 00

Balance in favor of 1872 \$10,000 00

The following Officers have been elected for the year 1873:

J. R. RYAN, President.

J. BOULLE, Vice-President.

J. KIRK, Treasurer.

M. CAMBUSA, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: Messrs. P. T. Tuck, W. H. Kay, P. Bocan, F. Grady, and F. L. Leduc.

DR. ASH—Medical Attendant.

THOMAS CHAUVEAU—Attendant at the Hospital.

MOORE & CO. and F. SHOOTER—Druggists.

Corresponding Member for British Columbia—JOS. K. DUCHESNE.

Corresponding Member for New Westminster—J. K. SUTHER.

Any person in good health may become a member of this Society, and will be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a member, and will be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a member, and will be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a member.

Subscribers not wishing to enter the Hospital can consult the Doctor of the Society for medicines free of charge.

1873.

M. CAMBUSA, Secretary.

Notice.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted by my son ALFRED LECLAIR, after this date.

ALFRED LECLAIR, j20

Arrears of Real Estate Tax, Vancouver Island.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the Arrears of Taxes, and same due and chargeable on Real Estate in Vancouver Island, in respect of the Real Estate Tax Act respectively mentioned in the "Tax Sale Report Ordinance, 1872," are paid at the Treasury, James Bay, on or before the 15th day of March next, proceedings will at once be taken to recover the same in accordance with the Acts and Ordinances in that behalf provided.

Dated 23rd day of January, 1873.

JOHN ASH, Provincial Secretary.

CHANG KEE

Manufacturer of the best brands of HAVANA CIGARS

GOVERNMENT STREET, Victoria.

Next door to Dick & Son's Shop. j21

REMOVAL.

J. H. WORTH AS REMOVED

his sales to the premises near to his old stand, and adjoining the Standard Printing Office. j21

EX 'AMARANTH' FROM LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool Fine Dairy Salt

bags 112 lbs each.

Fire Bricks,

Roman & Portland Cement,

Soda Crystals,

Galvanized Iron Buckets,

Earthenware,

Guinness' Stout, in quarts & pints.

FOR SALE BY

SPROAT & CO.

Wharf Street, 20th January, 1873. j21

New Advertisements.

MILLS BOWDEN, VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

A Large and Varied Assortment of

VALENTINES

AT THE

LONDON BAZAAR, GOVERNMENT STREET.

SCOTCH HOUSE.

A. M'LEAN & CO.,

Beg to intimate that they have received by the Princess Royal, a very Choice Assortment of Goods for the Winter and Fall Trade, comprising in part:

Merino, Flannel and Tweed: Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, Boys' Clothing, &c.

By order of the Committee.

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New Advertisements.

MRS. EIXNER, DRESS MAKER.

SOLICITS a share of Public patronage.

TERMS MODERATE.

RESIDENCE—Corner of Meares and Quebec streets, near the cemetery.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL.

OPEN EVERY Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 2 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

Monday, Thursday and Saturday Evening from 7 1/2 to 10 o'clock.

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